REMARKS

Claims 14-15, 37-39 and 44 are pending. Claims 14-15, 37-39 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph. Claims 14-15, 37-39 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a). Applicants address these rejections below.

I.   REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §112, SECOND PARAGRAPH:

The Examiner has rejected claims 14-15, 37-39 and 44 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicants regard as the invention. Office Action (6/18/2007), page 2. In particular, the Examiner asserts that the words "can be" in claims 14 and 37 render these claims indefinite. *Id.* Applicants, as indicated above, amended claims 14 and 37 to replace the phrase "can be" with the term "is." Consequently, Applicants respectfully assert that claims 14 and 37 particularly point out and distinctly define the metes and bounds of the subject matter. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully assert that claims 14-15, 37-39 and 44 are allowable under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, and respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw the rejections of claims 14-15, 37-39 and 44 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph. M.P.E.P. §2171.

Claims 14 and 37 were amended to correct a typographical mistake and not to overcome prior art. Hence, no prosecution history estoppel arises from the amendments to claims 14 and 37. *Festo Corp. v. Shoketsu Kinzoku Kogyo Kabushiki Co.*, 62 U.S.P.Q.2d 1705, 1711-12 (2002); 56 U.S.P.Q.2d 1865, 1870 (Fed. Cir. 2000). Further, the amendments made to claims 14 and 37 were not made for a substantial reason related to patentability and therefore no prosecution history estoppel arises from such amendments. *See Festo Corp.*, 62 U.S.P.Q.2d 1705 at 1707 (2002); *Warner-Jenkinson Co. v. Hilton Davis Chemical Co.*, 41 U.S.P.Q.2d 1865, 1873 (1997).

II.   REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(a):

The Examiner has rejected claims 14-15, 37-39 and 44 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lie et al. ("Cascading Style Sheets, Level 1, W3C," Jan. 1999, pgs 1-70) (hereinafter "Lie"). Applicants respectfully traverse

these rejections for at least the reasons stated below and respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw these rejections.

Applicants respectfully assert that Lie does not teach "reading an example file representing said user preferred style into an input buffer" as recited in claim 14 and similarly in claim 37. As understood by Applicants, the Examiner cites pages 6 and 15 of Lie as teaching the above-cited claim limitation. Office Action (6/18/2007), pages 3-4. Applicants respectfully traverse.

Lie instead teaches a sheet mechanism that allows authors and readers to attach style (e.g., fonts, colors and spacing) to HTML documents. Page 6. Lie further teaches that if the author's rules have a higher priority than the readers' rules. Page 15. Lie additionally teaches that any rules specified in the sheet itself override rules in imported style sheets. Page 15.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches reading an example file. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches reading an example file representing a user preferred style. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches reading an example file representing a user preferred style into an input buffer. Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claims 14 and 37, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. *In re Rouffet*, 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1453, 1455 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

Applicants further assert that Lie does not teach "searching said input buffer for a pattern that matches that of an expected section" as recited in claim 14 and similarly in claim 37. As understood by Applicants, the Examiner cites pages 6 and 15 of Lie as teaching the above-cited claim limitation. Office Action (6/18/2007), pages 3-4. Applicants respectfully traverse.

Lie instead teaches a sheet mechanism that allows authors and readers to attach style (e.g., fonts, colors and spacing) to HTML documents. Page 6. Lie further teaches that if the author's rules have a higher priority than the readers' rules. Page 15. Lie additionally teaches that any rules specified in the sheet itself override rules in imported style sheets. Page 15.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches searching an input buffer. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches searching an input buffer for a pattern that matches that of an expected section. Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claims 14 and 37, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. *In re Rouffet*, 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1453, 1455 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

Applicants further assert that Lie does not teach "if said pattern is found, from the position of said pattern, defining a first bound by searching backwards in said buffer until a previous expected search pattern is found" as recited in claim 14 and similarly in claim 37. Applicants further assert that Lie does not teach "from the position of said pattern, defining a second bound by searching forwards in said buffer until a next expected search pattern is found" as recited in claim 14 and similarly in claim 37. As understood by Applicants, the Examiner admits that Lie does not teach the above-cited claim limitations. Office Action (6/18/2007), page 4. As further understood by Applicants, the Examiner asserts that the above-cited claim limitations are well known in the art. *Id.* The motivation for modifying Lie to include the above-cited missing claim limitations is "to apply a CSS to an HTML document by searching the external stylesheet selectors, hence resulting in an output document in a user preferred style." *Id.* Applicants respectfully traverse.

Applicants respectfully traverse the assertion that the limitation of "if said pattern is found, from the position of said pattern, defining a first bound by searching backwards in said buffer until a previous expected search pattern is found" is well known in the art. Further, Applicants respectfully traverse the assertion that the limitation of "from the position of said pattern, defining a second bound by searching forwards in said buffer until a next expected search pattern is found" is well known in the art. Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to provide a reference that teaches that if the pattern is found, from the position of the pattern, defining a first bound by searching backwards in the buffer until a previous expected search pattern is found pursuant to M.P.E.P. §2144.03. Further, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to provide a reference that teaches that if the pattern is found, from the

position of the pattern, defining a second bound by searching forwards in the buffer until a next expected search pattern is found pursuant to M.P.E.G. §2144.03.

Furthermore, the Examiner has not provided any rational underpinning as to how the Examiner derived his motivation for modifying Lie to include the above-cited missing claim limitations. The Examiner simply states "to apply a CSS to an HTML document by searching the external stylesheet selectors, hence resulting in an output document in a user preferred style" as reasoning for modifying Lie to include the above-cited claim limitations. While the Examiner may consider many factors in finding a reason to combine, the Examiner still must explain how the Examiner derived the reasoning for modifying Lie to include the above-cited missing claim limitations. *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 82 U.S.P.Q.2d 1385, 1396 (U.S. 2007). Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to point out how the Examiner derived the reasoning for modifying Lie to include the above-cited missing claim limitations. Consequently, the Examiner's reasoning for modifying Lee to include the missing claim limitations of claims 14 and 37 is insufficient to support a *prima facie* case of obviousness for rejecting claims 14-15, 37-39 and 44. *Id.*

Further, the Examiner's reasoning ("to apply a CSS to an HTML document by searching the external stylesheet selectors, hence resulting in an output document in a user preferred style") does not provide reasons, as discussed further below, that the skilled artisan, confronted with the same problems as the inventor and with no knowledge of the claimed invention, would modify Lie to include the above-indicated missing claim limitations of claims 14 and 37. Accordingly, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness for rejecting claims 14-15, 37-39 and 44. *In re Rouffet*, 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1453, 1458 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

Lie is a publication by the World Wide Web Consortium ("W3C") to promote the deployment of the recommendation of the cascading style sheet mechanism which allows authors and readers to attach style to HTML documents. Abstract. The Examiner has not provided any reasons as to why one skilled in the art would modify Lie (which promotes the deployment of the recommendation of the cascading style sheet mechanism which allows authors and readers to attach style to HTML

documents) to define a first bound by searching backwards in the buffer until a previous expected search pattern is found if the pattern is found, from the position of the pattern (missing claim limitation). Neither has the Examiner provided any reasons as to why one skilled in the art would modify Lie (which promotes the deployment of the recommendation of the cascading style sheet mechanism which allows authors and readers to attach style to HTML documents) to define a second bound by searching forwards in the buffer until a next expected search pattern is found if the pattern is found, from the position of the pattern (missing claim limitation). The Examiner's rationale ("to apply a CSS to an HTML document by searching the external stylesheet selectors, hence resulting in an output document in a user preferred style") does not provide such reasoning.

Why would the reason to modify Lie (which promotes the deployment of the recommendation of the cascading style sheet mechanism which allows authors and readers to attach style to HTML documents) to define a first bound by searching backwards in the buffer until a previous expected search pattern is found if the pattern is found, from the position of the pattern (missing claim limitation) be to search the external stylesheet selectors? Further, why would the reason to modify Lie (which promotes the deployment of the recommendation of the cascading style sheet mechanism which allows authors and readers to attach style to HTML documents) to define a second bound by searching forwards in the buffer until a next expected search pattern is found if the pattern is found, from the position of the pattern (missing claim limitation) be to search the external stylesheet selectors? Lie is not concerned with searching the external stylesheet selectors. Further, what is the rationale connection between searching the external stylesheet selectors (Examiner's reasoning) and defining a first bound by searching backwards in the buffer until a previous expected search pattern is found if the pattern is found, from the position of the pattern (missing claim limitation)? Further, what is the rationale connection between searching the external stylesheet selectors (Examiner's reasoning) and defining a second bound by searching forwards in the buffer until a next expected search pattern is found if the pattern is found, from the position of the pattern (missing claim limitation)? Hence, the Examiner's rationale does not provide reasons

that the skilled artisan, confronted with the same problems as the inventor and with no knowledge of the claimed invention, would modify Lie to include the missing claim limitations of claims 14 and 37. Accordingly, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness for rejecting claims 14-15, 37-39 and 44. *In re Rouffet*, 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1453, 1458 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

Applicants further assert that Lie does not teach "copying a string of characters contained within said input buffer between said first bound and said second bound to a template buffer" as recited in claim 14 and similarly in claim 37. As understood by Applicants, the Examiner cites pages 6 and 15 of Lie as teaching the above-cited claim limitation. Office Action (6/18/2007), pages 3-4. Applicants respectfully traverse.

Lie instead teaches a sheet mechanism that allows authors and readers to attach style (e.g., fonts, colors and spacing) to HTML documents. Page 6. Lie further teaches that if the author's rules have a higher priority than the readers' rules. Page 15. Lie additionally teaches that any rules specified in the sheet itself override rules in imported style sheets. Page 15.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches copying a string of characters. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches copying a string of characters contained within the input buffer. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches copying a string of characters contained within the input buffer between the first bound and the second bound. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches copying a string of characters contained within the input buffer between the first bound and the second bound to a template buffer. Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claims 14 and 37, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. *In re Rouffet*, 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1453, 1455 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

Applicants further assert that Lie does not teach "parsing said template buffer to isolate expected keywords, and names and subsections" as recited in claim 14 and similarly in claim 37. As understood by Applicants, the Examiner cites pages 6 and

15 of Lie as teaching the above-cited claim limitation. Office Action (6/18/2007), pages 3-4. Applicants respectfully traverse.

Lie instead teaches a sheet mechanism that allows authors and readers to attach style (e.g., fonts, colors and spacing) to HTML documents. Page 6. Lie further teaches that if the author's rules have a higher priority than the readers' rules. Page 15. Lie additionally teaches that any rules specified in the sheet itself override rules in imported style sheets. Page 15.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches parsing a template buffer. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches parsing a template buffer to isolate expected keywords and names and subsections. Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claims 14 and 37, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. *In re Rouffet*, 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1453, 1455 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

Applicants further assert that Lie does not teach "if said expected section is a section that is repeated in a document, saving in said template buffer the line offsets of keywords, names and other elements" as recited in claim 14 and similarly in claim 37. As understood by Applicants, the Examiner cites pages 6 and 15 of Lie as teaching the above-cited claim limitation. Office Action (6/18/2007), pages 3-4. Applicants respectfully traverse.

Lie instead teaches a sheet mechanism that allows authors and readers to attach style (e.g., fonts, colors and spacing) to HTML documents. Page 6. Lie further teaches that if the author's rules have a higher priority than the readers' rules. Page 15. Lie additionally teaches that any rules specified in the sheet itself override rules in imported style sheets. Page 15.

There is no language in the cited passage that teaches saving in the template buffer the line offsets of keywords, names and other elements. Neither is there any language in the cited passage that teaches saving in the template buffer the line offsets of keywords, names and other elements if the expected section is a section that is repeated in a document. Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claims 14 and 37, since the Examiner is relying upon

incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. *In re Rouffet*, 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1453, 1455 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

Applicants further assert that Lie does not teach "replacing content-specific subsections with macro names" as recited in claim 14 and similarly in claim 37. As understood by Applicants, the Examiner cites pages 6 and 15 of Lie as teaching the above-cited claim limitation. Office Action (6/18/2007), pages 3-4. Applicants respectfully traverse.

Lie instead teaches a sheet mechanism that allows authors and readers to attach style (e.g., fonts, colors and spacing) to HTML documents. Page 6. Lie further teaches that if the author's rules have a higher priority than the readers' rules. Page 15. Lie additionally teaches that any rules specified in the sheet itself override rules in imported style sheets. Page 15.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches replacing content-specific subsections with macro names. Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claims 14 and 37, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. *In re Rouffet*, 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1453, 1455 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

Applicants further assert that Lie does not teach "if said pattern is not found, creating a default template buffer for said expected section" as recited in claim 14 and similarly in claim 37. As understood by Applicants, the Examiner cites pages 6 and 15 of Lie as teaching the above-cited claim limitation. Office Action (6/18/2007), pages 3-4. Applicants respectfully traverse.

Lie instead teaches a sheet mechanism that allows authors and readers to attach style (e.g., fonts, colors and spacing) to HTML documents. Page 6. Lie further teaches that if the author's rules have a higher priority than the readers' rules. Page 15. Lie additionally teaches that any rules specified in the sheet itself override rules in imported style sheets. Page 15.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches creating a default template buffer. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches

creating a default template buffer for the expected section. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches creating a default template buffer for the expected section if the pattern is not found. Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claims 14 and 37, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. *In re Rouffet*, 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1453, 1455 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

Claims 15, 39 and 44 each recite combinations of features of independent claim 14, and hence claim 15, 39 and 44 are patentable over Lie for at least the above-stated reasons that claim 14 is patentable over Lie. Further, claim 38 recites combinations of features of independent claim 37, and hence claim 38 is patentable over Lie for at least the above-stated reasons that claim 37 is patentable over Lie.

Claims 15, 38-39 and 44 recite additional features, which, in combination with the features of the claims upon which they depend, are patentable over Lie.

For example, Lie does not teach or suggest "getting a said template buffer for each section to be generated in said output document" as recited in claim 15 and similarly in claim 38. As understood by Applicants, the Examiner cites pages 6 and 9 of Lie as teaching the above-cited claim limitation. Office Action (6/18/2007), page 4. Applicants respectfully traverse.

Lie instead teaches a sheet mechanism that allows authors and readers to attach style (e.g., fonts, colors and spacing) to HTML documents. Page 6. Lie further teaches that by using the ID attribute as a selector, one can set style properties on a per-element basis. Page 9.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches getting a template buffer. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches getting a template buffer for each section to be generated. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches getting a template buffer for each section to be generated in the output document. Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claims 15 and 38, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. *In re Rouffet*, 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1453, 1455 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

Applicants further assert that Lie does not teach or suggest "getting user content for all sections of said output document" as recited in claim 15 and similarly in claim 38. As understood by Applicants, the Examiner cites pages 6 and 9 of Lie as teaching the above-cited claim limitation. Office Action (6/18/2007), page 4. Applicants respectfully traverse.

Lie instead teaches a sheet mechanism that allows authors and readers to attach style (e.g., fonts, colors and spacing) to HTML documents. Page 6. Lie further teaches that by using the ID attribute as a selector, one can set style properties on a per-element basis. Page 9.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches getting user content. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches getting user content for all sections of the output document. Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claims 15 and 38, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. *In re Rouffet*, 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1453, 1455 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

Applicants further assert that Lie does not teach or suggest "creating an output buffer for storing said output document" as recited in claim 15 and similarly in claim 38. As understood by Applicants, the Examiner cites pages 6 and 9 of Lie as teaching the above-cited claim limitation. Office Action (6/18/2007), page 4. Applicants respectfully traverse.

Lie instead teaches a sheet mechanism that allows authors and readers to attach style (e.g., fonts, colors and spacing) to HTML documents. Page 6. Lie further teaches that by using the ID attribute as a selector, one can set style properties on a per-element basis. Page 9.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches creating an output buffer. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches creating an output buffer for storing an output document. Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claims 15 and 38, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. *In re Rouffet*, 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1453, 1455 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

Applicants further assert that Lie does not teach or suggest "for each section of said output document, putting a corresponding template buffer into a temporary output buffer" as recited in claim 15 and similarly in claim 38. As understood by Applicants, the Examiner cites pages 6 and 9 of Lie as teaching the above-cited claim limitation. Office Action (6/18/2007), page 4. Applicants respectfully traverse.

Lie instead teaches a sheet mechanism that allows authors and readers to attach style (e.g., fonts, colors and spacing) to HTML documents. Page 6. Lie further teaches that by using the ID attribute as a selector, one can set style properties on a per-element basis. Page 9.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches putting a corresponding template buffer into a temporary output buffer. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches putting a corresponding template buffer into a temporary output buffer for each section of the output document. Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claims 15 and 38, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. *In re Rouffet*, 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1453, 1455 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

Applicants further assert that Lie does not teach or suggest "replacing macro names in said temporary output buffer with user content information" as recited in claim 15 and similarly in claim 38. As understood by Applicants, the Examiner cites pages 6 and 9 of Lie as teaching the above-cited claim limitation. Office Action (6/18/2007), page 4. Applicants respectfully traverse.

Lie instead teaches a sheet mechanism that allows authors and readers to attach style (e.g., fonts, colors and spacing) to HTML documents. Page 6. Lie further teaches that by using the ID attribute as a selector, one can set style properties on a per-element basis. Page 9.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches replacing macro names. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches replacing macro names in the temporary output buffer. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches replacing macro names in the temporary output buffer with user content information. Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima*

facie case of obviousness in rejecting claims 15 and 38, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. *In re Rouffet*, 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1453, 1455 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

Applicants further assert that Lie does not teach or suggest "if this section is expected to be repeated and the user desires alignment, using corresponding template offsets to modify said temporary output buffer for aligning keywords, names, and other sub-sections" as recited in claim 15 and similarly in claim 38. As understood by Applicants, the Examiner cites pages 6 and 9 of Lie as teaching the above-cited claim limitation. Office Action (6/18/2007), page 4. Applicants respectfully traverse.

Lie instead teaches a sheet mechanism that allows authors and readers to attach style (e.g., fonts, colors and spacing) to HTML documents. Page 6. Lie further teaches that by using the ID attribute as a selector, one can set style properties on a per-element basis. Page 9.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches using corresponding template offsets to modify a temporary output buffer. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches using corresponding template offsets to modify a temporary output buffer for aligning keywords, names, and other sub-sections. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches using corresponding template offsets to modify a temporary output buffer for aligning keywords, names, and other sub-sections if this section is expected to be repeated and the user desires alignment. Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claims 15 and 38, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. *In re Rouffet*, 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1453, 1455 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

Applicants further assert that Lie does not teach or suggest "inserting the content of said temporary output buffer into said output buffer" as recited in claim 15 and similarly in claim 38. As understood by Applicants, the Examiner cites pages 6 and 9 of Lie as teaching the above-cited claim limitation. Office Action (6/18/2007), page 4. Applicants respectfully traverse.

Lie instead teaches a sheet mechanism that allows authors and readers to attach style (e.g., fonts, colors and spacing) to HTML documents. Page 6. Lie further teaches that by using the ID attribute as a selector, one can set style properties on a per-element basis. Page 9.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches inserting the content of a temporary output buffer into an output buffer. Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claims 15 and 38, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. *In re Rouffet*, 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1453, 1455 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

Applicants further assert that Lie does not teach or suggest "writing said output buffer to a file" as recited in claim 15 and similarly in claim 38. As understood by Applicants, the Examiner cites pages 6 and 9 of Lie as teaching the above-cited claim limitation. Office Action (6/18/2007), page 4. Applicants respectfully traverse.

Lie instead teaches a sheet mechanism that allows authors and readers to attach style (e.g., fonts, colors and spacing) to HTML documents. Page 6. Lie further teaches that by using the ID attribute as a selector, one can set style properties on a per-element basis. Page 9.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches writing an output buffer to a file. Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claims 15 and 38, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. *In re Rouffet*, 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1453, 1455 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

As a result of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully assert that there are numerous claim limitations not taught or suggested in Lie, and thus the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claims 14-15, 37-39 and 44. M.P.E.P. §2143.
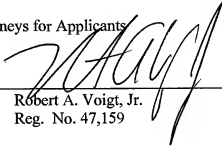
III.   CONCLUSION:

As a result of the foregoing, it is asserted by Applicants that claims 14-15, 37-39 and 44 in the Application are in condition for allowance, and Applicants respectfully request an allowance of such claims. Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner call Applicants' attorney at the below listed number if the Examiner believes that such a discussion would be helpful in resolving any remaining issues.

Respectfully submitted,

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